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THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Volume LXXXIX.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1880.

Number 4,585.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1880.	Sun	Sun	Moon	How
sets	sets	sets	sets	water
16 SATURDAY,	6 56 54	9 3 2	47	
17 SUNDAY,	6 45 55	10 10 10	53	
18 MONDAY,	6 35 56	11 16 11	59	
19 TUESDAY,	6 26 57	12 22 12	65	
20 WEDNESDAY,	6 18 58	1 28 13	71	
21 THURSDAY,	6 10 59	2 34 14	77	
22 FRIDAY,	6 03 00	3 40 15	83	

Moon's first qtr. 20th hour. 11m 14 evening.

POETRY.

The Hunter of the Prairies.

Yes, this is freedom—these pure skies
Were never stained with village smoke;
The fragrant wind that through them flies,
Is breathed from wastes by ploughs unbroken,
Here with my rifle and my steed,
And here who left the world for me,
Plant me where the red deer feed,
In the green desert—and am free.
No barriers in the bloomy grass
Wherever breezes of Heaven may blow,
Or beam of Heaven may glance, I pass
Pastures measureless as air,
The bison is my noble game;
The bounding elk, whose antlers tear,
The branches, falls beneath my aim.
Line are the river fowl that scream,
From the long stripe of waving sedge;
The bear that marks my weapon's gleam,
Hides vainly in the forest edge.
In vain the she wolf stands at bay;
The brindled catamount, that lies
High in the boughs, to watch his prey,
Even in the act of springing dies.
With what free growth the dim and plane,
Flag their huge arms across my way,
Gay, old, and cumbered with a train,
Of vines as huge, and old, and gray;
They sway the lucid streams and find
No taint in those fresh lawns and shades,
They spring the flowers that scent the wind,
Where never scythe has swept the glades.
Alone the fire from frost-winds here,
The heavy herbage of the ground,
Gathers his annual harvest here,
With roaring like the battle's sound,
And hurrying flames that sweep the plain,
And smoke-streams rushing up the sky;
I meet the flames with flames again,
And smoky don't they cower and die.
Here, from dim woods the aged Past
Speaks solemnly; and I behold,
The boundless Future, in the vast
And lonely river, seaward rolled.
Who feeds its founts with rain and dew?
Who moves, I ask, its gliding mass,
And trains the bordering vines whose blue,
Bright clusters tempt me as I pass.
Broad are these streams—my steed obeys,
Plunges and bears me through the tide.
Wide are these woods—I tread the maze,
Of giant stems, nor ask a guide.
Hunt till day's last glimmer dies,
O'er woody vale and grassy height;
And kind the voice and glad the eyes
That welcome me at night.

RECIPTS.

Raised Crust for Meat Pies, Fowls, &c.

Boil water with a little fresh lard, and an equal quantity of fresh dipping, or of butter, but not much of either. While hot, mix this with as much flour as you will want, making the paste as stiff as you can to be smooth, which you will make it by good kneading and beating it with the rolling-pin. When quite smooth, put a lump into a cloth, or under a pan, to soak till nearly cold.
Those who have not a good hand at raising crust, may do thus:—Roll the paste of a proper thickness, and cut out the top and bottom of the pie, then a long piece for the sides. Cement the bottom to the sides with egg, bringing the former rather further out, and pinching both together; put the egg between the edges of the paste to make it adhere at the sides. Fill your pie and put on the cover, and pinch it and the side crust together. The same mode of uniting the paste is to be observed if the sides are pressed into a tin form, in which the paste must be baked, after it shall be filled and covered; but in the latter case the tin should be buttered, and carefully taken off when done enough; and as the form usually makes the sides of a lighter color than is proper, the paste should be put into the oven again for a quarter of an hour. With a feather put egg over at first.

OYSTER SOUP.—Open two or three dozen of oysters very carefully, in order to save all the liquor; take off the beads, and put them with the liquor into a stew-pan, with some small fish, or slices of any of the common kind that are cheap, such as skate, ling, &c. Stew the whole for some hours, strain and thicken it, adding if thought proper, some essence of anchovies, or any fish-sauce; put in the oysters, which should be of the small kind, just long enough to be warm through before serving up.

VEGETABLE SOUPS.—Take cabbage-let- tuce, celery, leeks, turnips, and carrots in winter, and any kind of summer vegetables cucumbers, sliced, asparagus tops, vege- table marrow, or pumpkin; cut them into small pieces and fry or stew them in butter that is, put a few ounces of butter in the bottom of a stewpan, and when it wastes add a little gravy stew till the vegetables become quite tender, and then add them to what already prepared; boil all together, and serve them up.

SELECTED TALE.

IN THE LIFE OF A CITY BELLE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

SCENE FIRST.

"Isn't she a glorious creature?" said my young friend Merwyn, glancing, as he spoke, toward a beautiful girl named Florine Malcolm, the daughter of a merchant reputed to be rich. We were at a party, and the object of remark sat, or rather reclined near us on a sofa, with a graceful abandon, or rather indolence, in her whole air and attitude, that indicated one born and raised in idleness and luxury.

"She is a fine looking girl, certainly I replied.

"Fine looking!" said my enthusiastic young friend, in surprise, half inclined to be offended at the coldness with which I expressed myself.

"Fine looking, indeed! She's a perfect Hebe; a very impersonation of youth and beauty."

"No one can deny that she is a very lovely and beautiful girl," said I, to this.

"But she lacks animation."

"What you speak of as a fault, I consider her greatest charm. I never met any one so free from all vulgar hurry and excitement. An exquisite ease distinguishes her actions, and she reminds you, in nearly everything, of those courtly ladies who give such a charm to foreign aristocratic society. Certainly, I have not met, in this country, with any one who has so perfectly the air of a high-bred lady as Florine Malcolm."

To understand this, perfectly, the reader must be told that Merwyn had recently returned from a tour through Europe, whither he had been permitted to go by a wealthy father, and where he had discovered, like most of our young men who venture abroad, that in our forms of social intercourse, and in all that gives fashionable society its true excellence and attractiveness, we are grossly deficient. Foreign manners, habits, and dress were brought home and retained by the young man, who, as a natural consequence, became a favorite among the ladies, and was thus encouraged in his silly imitations of things anti-American, and, therefore, in America ridiculous. In the eyes of sober-minded, sensible people, who did not know him well enough to see that there was a more substantial ground-work in his character than all this would lead a casual observer to infer, Merwyn was viewed as a mere fop, whose brains had grown out upon his upper lip in the shape of a moustache.

Such a man was my friend, Henry Merwyn. I knew his better qualities, and esteemed them; at the same time that I saw his weakness, and bore with them for the sake of the good that was in him. He had been raised in a sickly atmosphere, and his mind had taken an unhealthy tone; but he was honorable, and rigidly just in all his actions towards others.

As for the young lady he so warmly admired—Miss Florine Malcolm—I only knew her as we know those into whose society we are but occasionally thrown. She was a fine showy girl, with a face of more than ordinary beauty; but, to one of my tastes, uninteresting for the very reason that she proved so charming to Merwyn. This genteel languor, this elegant indolence, this distinguishing repose, never much suited my fancy; I like to see the soul flow into the bodily organism, and thrill its every nerve with life and sentiment. I like to see the eye burn, the lips quiver, and the whole face glow with animating thought. This makes beauty tenfold more beautiful; and gives to even plainness a charm.

"By a high-bred lady," I replied to Merwyn's particular praise of Miss Malcolm, "you mean, I presume, a woman who is entirely artificial."

"No," he quickly answered, "you put a construction on my words that I do not acknowledge to be fair. By a high-bred lady, I mean one who possesses that peculiar ease and grace, that exquisite repose, and that charming elegance of manner that comes from a refined taste and long association with those who move in the highest rank in society. In fact, it is hard to fix in words all that goes to make up a well-bred lady; but, when you meet her, you know her at a glance."

"And you say Miss Malcolm comes nearer to the high-bred, courtly lady, than any woman I have been your fortune to meet on this side of the Atlantic?"

"She does. In Paris or London she would find herself at home in the first circles of fashion. Now just look at Miss Watson, who sits near her, bolt upright,

and stiff as a post; and then observe how gracefully Florine reclines on those cushions like a very queen. There you have the exact difference between a mere vulgar girl, and a true lady."

There was a difference between the two individuals thus referred to—a very marked difference. Miss Watson looked like a girl of thought and action, while the other reposed languidly among the cushions of a sofa, the very picture of indolence.

"I see nothing vulgar about Miss Watson," said I. "And I know that there is nothing vulgar about her. She is a true lady in every sense of the word."

Merwyn half vexed me by his dissenting silence.

Just then he observed that Miss Malcolm looked pale. Going over quickly to where she was, he inquired if she were not well, and learned that some particular perfume used by a lady who sat near, was so unpleasant as to make her feel faint. He immediately proposed that she should go into an adjoining room where were fewer persons, and get a place near one of the windows, offering his arm at the same time. She arose, and I saw her pass out slowly. She was in good health, in fact, in the very prime and vigor of young life; yet, surrounded as she was by every luxury and elegance, she had grown inactive, and felt even a small effort as burdensome. Trifling causes affected her; and she imagined a physical inability to do a thousand things that might have been done with scarcely an effort.

The very sympathy and concern manifested by Merwyn, who was the lover of Florine, made her feel that she was really indisposed; and she languidly reclined on the sofa to which he had conducted her, with the air of an invalid. Finding that she did not grow any better, Merwyn, in a little while, proposed that she should go home, and had a carriage ordered. Wandering into the apartment to which they had gone, I saw him bring her shawl, without which she could not pass into the dressing-room for fear of cold, and saw her meet the attention with a half-averted face, and a want of effort, that made me feel as if I would like to have aroused her by means of the wires from an electric battery.

"A beautiful couple they will make," said I to myself, as Florine arose and went out, leaning heavily on the arm of the young man, "to pass through the storms and over the rough places of this troublesome world. A summer breeze will be too rough for that young creature, and the odor of violets to stimulating for her nerves."

A few months subsequent to this they were married, and not long afterwards I removed from the city, and did not see them again for some years. But I learned, in the meantime, with sincere regret, that in a great "commercial crisis" through which the country passed, both of the families of this young couple had been reduced from affluence to comparative poverty. A sigh for the human summer flowers I have mentioned was my simple response to the news. A couple of years afterward I met them again.

SCENE SECOND.

During a journey through the western part of Ohio, I had occasion to stop for a few days in the little town of R—. On the day after my arrival, a man whose face struck me as being familiar, passed the door of the tavern in which I was standing. A sort of doubtful recognition took place on both sides, but neither of us being certain as to the other's identity, we did not speak, and the man passed on. I looked after him as he moved down the street, wondering in my mind who he could be, when I saw him stop, and after appearing to hesitate about something, turn round and walk back towards the hotel. He was a young man, plainly dressed, and looked as if he were a clerk in a store, or, it might be, a small store-keeper himself. As he came back, I fixed my eyes upon his face, trying to make out who it was bore such familiar features.

"My old friend Merwyn!" I exclaimed, as he paused in front of where I stood.

He called my name in return, and then we grasped each others' hands eagerly.

"The last man in the world I expected to meet," said I.

"And, certainly, I as little expected to meet you," was returned. "This is indeed a pleasure! When did you arrive, and how long do you stay in R—?"

"I came here yesterday, and hope to resume my journey to-morrow."

"Not so soon!" Merwyn said, still tightly holding my hand. "You must stay longer."

"I am doubtful as to that," I returned.

"But is this your place of sojourn in the world?"

"Yes, for the present, seeing that I can't find a better."

There was a manly cheerfulness in the way this was said, which I could not have believed it possible for the young man to feel, under the great change of circumstances that had taken place.

"And your lady?" I felt some hesitation even while I asked this question.

"Very well, thank you," was cheerfully replied. "We live a mile or two from town, and you must go out and spend a night with us before you leave. Florine will be delighted to see you."

"It will be quite as pleasant for me to meet her," I could but answer; yet even while I spoke I felt that our meeting must remind the wife of my friend so strongly of the past, as to make it anything but pleasant.

"How long have you lived here?"

"About two years."

"It is almost the last place in which I expected to meet you. What are you doing?"

"Merchandizing in a small way. I had no profession, when kind fortune knocked us all on the head, and so had to turn my hand to the first thing that offered, which happened to be a clerkship in a store at three hundred and fifty dollars a year. This was barely enough to keep soul and body together; yet, I was thankful for so much, and tried to keep down a murmuring spirit. At the end of a year, having given every satisfaction to my employer, he said to me one day—"you have shown far more business capacity than I thought you possessed, and I think are the very man I want to go west with a stock of goods. Can you command any capital?" "Not a dollar, I fear," was my reply. "I'm sorry for that," said he, "for I want a man who is able to take an interest in the business. Don't you think you could raise a couple of thousand dollars in cash?" I shook my head, doubtfully. We had a good deal more conversation on the subject.

"When I went home, I mentioned to my wife what Mr. L—, my employer, had said, and we talked much about the proposition. I expressed a great deal of regret at not being able to furnish capital as the offer I had received was plainly an advantageous one, and would give me a fair start in the world. "Would you be willing to go off to the west?" I asked Florine, while we talked over the subject. "Wherever you think it best to go, I will go cheerfully," was her brave answer. Thus far she had borne our change of fortune with a kind of heroism that more than anything else helped to sustain me. We were living with my family, and had one child. My father, of whose misfortunes you are aware, had obtained the office of president in an insurance company, with a salary of two thousand a year, and this enabled him still to keep his family around him, and though luxuries had to be given up, his income afforded every comfort. We had a room with them, and though my income was small, we had all that health and peace of mind required.

"On the day after the conversation with my wife about the west, she met me on coming home to dinner with so happy, yet meaning a smile on her face, that I could not help inquiring what it meant. As I sat down by her side, she drew from her pocket a small roll of bank bills, and, handing them to me, said—"there is the capital you want." I took the money, and unrolling it in mute surprise, counted out the sum of two thousand dollars! "Where did this come from?" I inquired. She glanced across the room, and my eyes followed the direction hers had taken. I missed something. It was her piano! "Explain yourself, Florine," I said. "That is easily done," she replied, as she looked tenderly in my face.

"I have sold my piano and watch, my diamond pin, bracelet and ring, and every article of jewelry and *bijouterie* in my possession, but this," holding up the wedding ring, "and there you have the money." I cannot tell you how much I was affected by this. But, no matter. I used the two thousand dollars in the way proposed, and here I am. Come, walk down to my store with me, and let us chat a little about old times, there."

I went, as invited, and found Merwyn with a small but well selected stock of goods in his store, and all the evidence of a thriving business around him.

"You must go home with me this afternoon," said he, as I arose to leave him, after having had an agreeable talk for an

hour. "I live, as I told you, a short distance in the country; so you will stay all night, and can come in with me in the morning. The stage leaves here at five o'clock, and passes within a short distance of my house. Florine will be delighted to see you."

I consented, well pleased with this arrangement, and, at five o'clock was seated in the stage by the side of my old friend, who bore as little resemblance to one of your curled, perfumed, and moustached exquisites—what he had once been—as could well be imagined. His appearance was plain, substantial, and business-like.

Half an hour's ride brought us to our stopping place.

"I live off to the right here," said Merwyn, as we left the stage, "beyond that piece of wood. Ten minutes' walk will bring us to my door. We prefer the country for several reasons, the principle one of which is economy. Our cottage, with six acres of ground, costs us only fifty dollars a year, and we have the whole of the land worked on shares by a neighbor; thus more than clearing our rent. Then we have plenty of fruit and milk for ourselves and children, and fresh air and health into the bargain."

"But don't Mrs. Merwyn find it very homesome out here?" I inquired.

"Oh, no. We have two children, and they, with a very clever young woman who lives with us more as a friend than a domestic, although we pay her wages, gives Florine plenty of society through the day, and I come in by night-fall, and sometimes earlier, to make the evenings all she could wish. At least, I have Florine's own declaration for this." The last sentence was uttered with a smile.

As we walked along, the means of my meeting with Mrs. Merwyn, turned my thoughts back to other times. A beautiful girl was before me, languidly reclining upon a sofa, overcome by the extract of some sweet herbs, the perfume of which had fallen unharmoniously upon the sense. A hot-house plant, how was it possible that she could bear the cold, bracing atmosphere of such a life as that she was now living? When last I saw her, she was but a tender summer flower, on whom the warm sun shone daily, and into whose bosom the night dews came softly with refreshing coolness.

Silently I walked along with my mind full of such thoughts, when an opening in the woods through which we were passing, gave me a glimpse of a woman's figure, standing on the second rail of a fence, and apparently on the look out for some one. The intervening trees quickly hid her from my view. In a minute or so afterwards we emerged from the trees but a short distance from the woman I had seen, who was looking in another direction from that in which we were coming. We were close upon her before she observed us. Then the voice of Merwyn, who called "Florine!" startled her, and she turned upon us her beautiful young face, glowing with health, surprise and pleasure. I paused in astonishment. Was that the indolent, languid city belle, who could scarcely sit erect even with the aid of cushions, now standing firm and straight on a fence rail, and looking more lovely and graceful than she had ever seemed in my eyes?

She recognized me in a moment, and, springing from the rail, came bounding towards me, full to overflowing of life and spirits. Grasping my hand, she expressed the warmest pleasure at seeing an old face, and asked me a dozen questions before I could answer one.

I found them occupying a neat little birds-nest of a cottage, in which were two sweet little children as I have ever seen. While I sat and talked with Merwyn, holding one child upon my knee, and the other, Florine busied herself in getting the supper. Her only domestic was away—Ever and anon I caught a glimpse of her as she passed in and out of the adjoining room where she had spread the table. A very long time did not elapse before I sat down with my old friends to a meal that I enjoyed as well as any I have ever eaten. The warm white biscuit were baked by Florine; the sweet butter she had herself churned, so she said, and the cake and preserves were her own.

"I am surprised at all this," said I, after tea. "How is it possible for you to be happy under such a change? How was it possible for you to come so efficiently into a mode of life, the very antipodes of the one to which you were born, and in which you were educated?"

"Misfortune," replied Merwyn, "brings out whatever is efficient in our characters.

This has been particularly the case with us. We had both led artificial lives, and had false views of almost everything, when, at a blow, the golden palace in which we had lived was dashed in pieces. We were then thrown out into the world, with nothing to depend upon but our individual resources, which were, at first, you may well believe, exceedingly small. The suddenness, with which our fashionable friends turned from us, and the entire exclusion from fashionable society that followed, opened our eyes to the utter worthlessness of much that we had looked upon as of primary consideration. The necessity of our circumstances turned our thoughts, at the same time to things of real moment, the true importance of which grew daily more apparent. Thus we were prepared for other steps that had to be taken, and which, I am glad to say, we were able to take cheerfully. We now lead a true and useful life, and I am sure Florine will join me in saying, that it is a happier life than we ever led before."

"Yes, with all my heart," replied the young wife. "I have good health, good spirits, and a clear conscience; and, with those, no one can be happy."

"Still," remarked Merwyn, "we look to growing better off in the world, and hope, one day, to be surrounded by at least a portion of the elegance and luxury of early times. But until that day comes, we will enjoy the good things of life that fall to our lot; and should it never come, we will have lost nothing by vain anticipations."

When I parted with my old friends on the next day, I felt that their lot was, beyond comparison, more blessed than it would have been had not misfortune visited them; and wished, from my heart, that all who had met with similar reverses would imitate their good example. Still, I wondered at the change I had seen; and, at times, could hardly realize its truth.

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, 1880.

Limits of School Districts No. 11 and 12, Hopkinton, determined.

Upon the petition of Ezra G. Palmer and others, praying for relief from the decree of the school committee of the town of Hopkinton, uniting school districts numbered eleven and twelve, in said town, and locating a school house in the united district: Voted and resolved, that the prayer of said petition be so far granted, that said united school district be, and is hereby divided into two school districts, in the manner following, to wit: beginning at a point in the west line of said district, ten rods north of a highway running past the house of Clarissa Mason to the Connecticut line; then, easterly, from said point, in a line parallel with, and ten rods distant from said highway, leaving Oliver Clarke's house to the south, and crossing the north main road; then, southerly, in the line of said road, to land belonging to the heirs of the late George Kenyon; then, an angle, and easterly, to lands of Jedediah Kenyon; then, northeasterly, in the line of said Kenyon's land, to the Holloway farm; then easterly, to the southeasterly corner of said farm; then, northeasterly, to the southeast corner of Noah K. Palmer's land; then, northerly, to a stone at the west end of Thomas Die's upper dam; then, northerly, to the southeast corner of Noah K. Palmer's homestead farm; then, in the east line of said farm; to Exeter line—and all the territory in said united district to the south of said line, so running through said district, shall be known, and is established, as school district number eleven, in Hopkinton; and all the territory in said district to the north of said line, shall be known, and is established, as school district number twelve, in said Hopkinton. And the location of the school-house by the school committee of said Hopkinton; and what is herein denominated school district number eleven, be, and is hereby ratified and confirmed; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the authority of the school committee of the town of Hopkinton, or any other competent authority, to alter the boundaries of said district in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION in relation to the State Arsenal.
Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to the order of Samuel Ames, Thomas J. Stead, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., such sum as may be required to obtain a perfect title to the lot of land on Benefit street, in the city of Providence, known as the arsenal lot; provided it shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars, and provided, also, that the State shall have the right of using said arsenal building for the purpose of holding its courts therein, during the session of the General Assembly, without any expense to the State.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION directing certain repairs on the State Prison and Providence county jail.
Resolved, That the Inspectors of the State Prison cause certain repairs to be forthwith made on the front fence, on the State Prison, and Providence county jail, including painting, and proper security for the prisoners against fire originating in the workshops and that they be authorized to draw on the General Treasurer for the expenses thereof; provided, they do not exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appointing the building committee for alterations in and additions to the Providence county jail.

Resolved, That Abner Peckham, Daniel E. Carpenter, and such other persons as the Governor shall appoint, be and they are hereby appointed the building committee to carry into effect the joint resolutions, passed at this session of the General Assembly, providing for alterations and improvements in and additions to the Providence county jail.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *Canada*, arrived at her wharf in Jersey City on Monday last from Liverpool with two weeks later news from Europe.

The past fortnight has been wholly barren. Nothing has occurred to alter the position of political affairs as they were reported by the last packet; while as regards the progress of commerce, although there is an extremely good general business transacting throughout the country, there is still that remarkable absence of the spirit of cheerful enterprise which has prevailed ever since the crisis of 1847, and which will yet for a year or two effectually prevent not merely the possibility of any wide spread speculation but also any ardent manifestations of real enterprise.

ENGLAND.—A public meeting was held at the city of Westminster for the purpose of considering the best means of assisting in the promotion of the great exhibition of the works of industry of all nations in 1851, at which the French, Prussian, American and Belgian Ministers were present, and addressed the meeting, expressing their hearty co-operation in the scheme.

The British press is mostly occupied with the proceedings of Parliament, which is devoting its time mainly to the consideration of domestic affairs.

FRANCE.—There is nothing new, but chaotic clouds are gathering in all directions and excite increasing uneasiness.—The principal act of the Government during the past fortnight has been to remodel the military organization of the country.—It is proposed to organize five military commands, instead of seventeen, as at present, and to invest each great commander with the power of declaring a state of siege over the whole district for which he is responsible. The greatest vigilance is maintained at such places as Lyons and Marseilles, where the threatenings of danger are most intense. Still notwithstanding these signs there is no general opinion that any serious events are immediately impending.

SWITZERLAND.—The evil eye of Austria is still upon Switzerland and her project of expelling the Italian and other refugees from their retreat in the country, by an armed invasion in case of necessity, is considered to be merely delayed until France shall feel it safe to help her. The federal government in Switzerland give every assurance that they will satisfy Austria in her requirements by preventing any breach of neutrality, and also by insisting upon the principal leaders among the refugees taking their departure either to England or to the United States. In some of the cantons, however, this spirit of concession is strongly denounced, and the question is one that may yet lead to decided consequences.

A serious demonstration, it is believed, is about to be made on some of the departments bordering on Switzerland, in which kingdom some 15,000 of the sweepings of the several European nations have gathered.

AUSTRIA.—The rivalry between Austria and Prussia is marked by every step they respectively adopt. The last move on the part of Austria has been a proposal for a general commercial union of the German States unconnected with Prussia.

A demand by the Government for an extraordinary credit of 18,000,000 thalers has, in connexion with the concentration of troops by Austria on the Bohemian frontier, given rise to warlike rumors. The position of the two great powers is far from satisfactory. It is generally understood that should Prussia attempt to enforce the decrees of the Erfurt Parliament upon any part of the States, they will be protected by Austria.

DENMARK.—The possibility of a renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Prussia on the termination of the armistice has excited a good deal of uneasiness among the mercantile classes in England. An arrangement appears at length to have been almost concluded for a prolongation of the armistice for a further period of six months.

In Sicily a few more lines of the history of King Ferdinand's government have been written in blood. On the 27th of January a rising was attempted by a small body of the people in Palermo, who went through the streets with weapons and cries of liberty. The general population, however, gave them no aid and they were at once attacked and dispersed. Eight of them were captured, of whom six were shot next day on the spot of the outbreak by sentence of a court martial. The people beheld this result with suppressed bitterness, conscious of the irresistible power of the government; and deservedly humiliated, perhaps, by the recollection of the sad end of all the wretched boasting which led them to refuse the comparatively honorable terms that were procured for them in 1848 by the exertions of Lord Minto.

GREECE.—In the settlement of this paltry affair, the mediation of France has been accepted by Lord Palmerston and M. Gros has been appointed to carry the good offices of his government into effect, but it is thought that if England does not moderate her demands, that reconciliation will be improbable. Meanwhile the blockade extended along the whole coast, has continued with unabated vigor. Several Greek steamers and small vessels of war, together with a host of merchantmen have been seized and sent to Malta, Corfu, and other stations. The arrival of King Otho in Greece has been celebrated with unusual splendor and enthusiasm. The French had not left their moorings at Mytilene, where a Greek corvette was also at anchor. Austria and Russia had placed some corvettes at the command of Greece, but of course they are not available, as Admiral Parker's fleet is too strong for such a force to contend with.

HUNGARY.—Count A. Telaki has been released from custody. The sentence of death passed on twenty-three Hungarian officers, on the 16th of January, has been commuted by Baron Raynau to terms of imprisonment in irons, varying from five to ten years.

TURKEY.—The refugees have been sent to the Adriatic Province of Turkey. The recent attempt to assassinate Kossuth is being investigated by the Turkish government.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Since our last, four steamers have arrived at New York from Chagres, bringing 375 passengers and \$1,120,757.47.

The steamer *Panama*, from California, had arrived at Chagres with dates to the 1st of February.

The news possesses an interest greater than any we have had from that quarter for a long while past.

If we are to believe the newspaper accounts, the hardships of winter are fast passing away, the prices of provisions are rapidly declining, the gold is getting more abundant,—in short, with the incoming of spring, new life, new energy, and the most brilliant prospects, are opening upon that wonderful country.

From the 12th of April 1849, to January 28th, 1850, inclusive, the arrival of passengers at San Francisco, by sea, were 39,388,—of whom 30,766 were Americans and 9122 foreigners, 1,421 were females.—They arrived in 835 vessels,—487 American and 348 Foreign.

The Legislature had gone to work in a business like way, enacting laws for the good of the State.

Lumber had fallen in price at San Francisco, and a cargo had sold as low as \$70 per thousand. They were building brick houses. Rents remained very high.

Mrs. Farnham's suit against Capt. Windsor, of the *Angelique*, for leaving her at Valparaiso, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. She claimed \$15,000 damages. The judge granted her a new trial because her character had been aspersed, some of the witnesses testifying that she liked to climb the rigging, and tried to make the white servant girl marry the black steward.

A city charter for San Francisco has been prepared and was to be submitted to the people on the 2d of February.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the 16th of January.

A second theatre was "going up" at San Francisco, and the iron custom house was nearly ready. The weather was like June, and the city was healthy, and growing amazingly.

Emigrants continued to arrive from all countries, and among the latest are quite a number of females, whose presence will do much toward civilizing society there. Gamblers are as plenty as blackberries, though every steamer goes home with some of them loaded with money fleeced from the green 'uns in San Francisco and the adjacent places.

The Legislature had divided the state into twenty-five counties. The loan authorized of \$20,000 had not been taken.

Gold has been found in San Diego, and the community are in a great state of excitement about it. Town lots had risen more than one hundred per cent. in value.

In regard to the overflow of Sacramento city, we learn from the Pacific News, that the rains of January were accompanied by a strong wind from the South, which melted the snow in the mountains, and increased the tributary streams into wild and foaming torrents. At Minerva, on the North fork of the American river, the water began to rise on the 8th, and during the following night attained the height of forty feet above low water mark, bearing down tents, rockers, and other mining implements. Out of a party of nine Chinese miners, four were drowned. Women and children were removed from the houses in various ways.—In one instance a mahogany table was overturned and several women and children placed inside and thus kept alive, till help could be obtained to bring them off. The city was kept under water for nearly three weeks. The loss of property is estimated at several millions. It is stated that the site of the city can be secured against inundation without any great cost by levees, and \$200,000 have already been subscribed for that purpose. Some gold was found in the streets of Sacramento city, washed down by the freshet.

The intelligence from the 'placers' is divested of interest, as it respects the mining operations. They being interrupted either by the swollen condition of the streams or by the snow. Fair weather enabled supplies to reach the mines, so that provisions are abundant, and to be purchased at moderate prices. Flour by the quantity is selling at 25 cents per pound. Pork from 37 to 62. Potatoes readily command \$1.50 per pound. No other vegetables are to be obtained. At the Georgetown diggings, a settlement of 1000 souls, the placer is nearly exhausted. At Hangtown, near the South Fork, where about 5000 people are quartered, although the snow has interrupted mining operations, the belief is prevalent that the approaching summer will find the washings of unabated value. This is an opinion which is very general respecting the entire country watered by the American river. Gold is found in the high banks of the rivers and among the rocks, where no one deigned to look for it in the dry season. It is believed that there cannot be less than twenty thousand persons wintering in the mineral regions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and it is said that general good health prevails. The only diseases are scurvy and fevers. The first is occasioned by want of vegetable diet, and the last by exposure to the wet and cold.

Notwithstanding some letter-writers have expressed themselves differently, it is confidently stated by good authority, that a degree of order and good feeling prevails in the mines, unsurpassed by any equal number of population in the world—and this in the absence of any other government than that formed by the different little communities of miners among themselves.

California is deplorably deficient in timber. Her immense "red-wood," a kind of mountain cypress, is all the few forests afford, that it is fair to consider suitable for building purposes. Her pine and oak are of too rapid growth to render working them economical; nor does the former make good fuel for steamers.

As a grazing country, California, from the closing of the rainy, until the middle of the dry season, stands we sincerely believe, unrivalled. But after this, while the latter is in its wane, the cattle are in sad plight, and frequent instances of starvation occur.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

SENATE.—Numerous House bills were taken up and referred. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions. Mr. Walker resumed, and concluded his remarks, upon the power of Congress over the territories, and the existence of slavery in California and New Mexico.

After some remarks by Messrs. Badger, Butler and others in reply to Mr. Walker's observations, and a rejoinder by him, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged on private bills, twelve of which were passed. The House then went into committee on the Private Calendar. One bill was discussed and laid on the table, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

SENATE.—The order of the day was taken up and Mr. Seward spoke. He would admit California, whether a free or a slave State, under existing circumstances. He agreed with Mr. Webster respecting fugitives, but opposed the division of Texas into new States.

After he had concluded and some explanations made, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the California message.

Mr. Stanton replied to Mr. McPherson, against white laborers at the South. He sprung from them himself; they were universally respected, and frequently rose to public distinction.

Mr. Fowler followed. He showed that the framers of the Constitution acted on the principle that slavery should not be extended, and must soon cease; that this principle has been faithfully carried out by the North and extensively disregarded by the South; hence all their difficulties.

Mr. Gorham obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adj'd.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Foote's motion to take up his project of appointing a committee of thirteen, was carried—yeas 24, nays 22.

Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Turney addressed the Senate. He denounced the abolitionists, and pressed Mr. Foote's project for a committee, which he believed would settle the whole question.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the further discussion of the resolutions was postponed until Thursday.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The question of printing the Patent office report was taken up and debated. Mr. Wentworth proposed an amendment to print 50,000 of the mechanical and 100,000 of the agricultural portion of the report, and moved the previous question which was seconded, and the amendment adopted—yeas 113, nays 68. The resolution passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the special order of the day, the California Message.

Mr. Gorman being entitled to the floor, he spoke in opposition to the Missouri line and would leave the question of slavery open.

Mr. Butler followed, supporting the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Disney next obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Foote's resolutions were incidentally the subject of discussion although they were not actually taken up.

The California message was then taken up, and Mr. Douglass spoke at length, advocating non-intervention on the subject of slavery. Mr. D. gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thompson from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill for an additional judicial district in Eastern Texas, and asked that the bill might then be put on its passage. The subject was debated one hour and finally referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The special order, the California Message, was then taken up. Mr. Disney spoke principally on the constitutionality of territorial legislation.

Mr. Hubbard, of Vt., obtained the floor when the Committee rose and House adj'd.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

SENATE.—Petitions for abolishing Slavery were received and laid on the table.

The California message was then taken up, and Mr. Douglass resumed his speech. He said that if the admission of California was delayed one year, that territory would divide into States, and in that form demand admission, which the North would advocate.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Cass resumed his speech commenced yesterday. He asserted the Nicholson doctrine, that the people themselves must settle all internal policies.

Mr. Foote defined his position. The subject was postponed to Wednesday next and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the California question. Mr. Hubbard spoke, contending for the right of the people in the territories to establish their own political and social regulations.

Mr. Moore followed. He said that slavery existed in California, therefore he advocated noninterference. If the Wilmot Proviso passed, he would go for a dissolution of the Union. He wished all the free blacks in the country were slaves.

AN UNGRATEFUL SCOUNDREL.—A fellow named Samuel Smith, while intoxicated on Saturday night fell into the dock, foot of Canal street, N. River and was rescued by officer Reed of the 5th Ward, who took him to the Station House, where he was permitted to dry his clothes. On becoming sober he managed to slip away unnoticed, with an overcoat and cap belonging to one of the Police.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

BY THE MAILS.

BUFFALO, MARCH 11.—The amount of property consumed by fire yesterday is estimated at \$300,000. The inmates of the American Hotel fortunately escaped. During the burning of the hotel, the cinders were blown upon a range of wooden buildings at the corner of Main and Clinton streets, and Nos. 305 and 307 Main street, the whole of which was soon a mass of ruins. The fire also destroyed the Lafayette street church and the dwellings of G. P. Stevenson, corner of Lafayette and Washington streets. The flames were stayed on Washington street, but spread along Main towards Eager street, consuming stores 305 and 307, owned by G. P. Stevenson and A. N. Stacy. A block of buildings owned by Hon. A. Mosely was also destroyed. Here the ravages of the devouring element were stopped. But for the giving out of the reservoir nearest the scene of conflagration the calamity might have been stayed.

The Globe Hotel was valued at \$15,000, insurance unknown. The American building was worth \$100,000, and was owned by E. E. Thayer, of Boston; it is said to be insured for \$20,000 in the Howard and other offices. The furniture in the hotel was owned by B. L. Hodges, and valued at \$8000—mostly saved in a damaged state. It was insured in the Etina and Protection offices, Hartford. Nos. 203 and 206 Main street were owned by Stevenson & Tracy, which, together with the rear buildings, were valued at \$15,000; insured for \$9000. The stock of Hersey & Zimmerman, cabinet makers, was injured by removing, and was insured for \$8000 in the Protection, Northwestern, Onondaga, Montreal and Howard companies. A range of wooden buildings extending from Main to Washington streets was mostly destroyed. Thirty or forty families have in consequence been rendered homeless.

They were owned by George Brisbane, of Batavia; loss trifling. The Lafayette street church, which was burned to the ground, was valued at \$7000; insured \$4,000 in the Lexington office. The dwelling of Mr. Stevenson was valued at \$3000; no insurance. The furniture was saved. George Netsinger was fully insured in the Genesee Mutual. The property destroyed was in the most beautiful part of the city.

FATIGUING SPORT.—At Montreal they are having "snow shoe races," of which the Herald of that city says:—

The first race was three miles open to all for which there were six competitors, Narcisse Teharisson, an Indian from Caughnawaga won handsomely, leading throughout, making the following time:—1st mile in 7 minutes 4 seconds; 2nd mile in 7 minutes 35 seconds; 3rd mile in 7 minutes 35 seconds. Total 22 minutes 14 seconds.

On the second race, owing to all the professed competitors not having toboggans, it was decided by the stewards that the stipulated weight (35 lbs.) should be carried on the back—nine appeared at the post, and at the given signal bounded off like deer. The distance one mile and one-eighth was performed in the unprecedented time of nine minutes, by Lewis Tekeutarsen, also from Caughnawaga.

The race for the silver cup, open only to amateurs, next came in order, for which four gentlemen appeared to compete.

Frank Brown, Esq., proved himself the best man leading throughout, and bearing off the trophy, by running the entire distance—two miles and one-sixth—in 18 minutes and 33 seconds.

PRIGGING TOBACCO.—Thirteen custom-house officers have been arrested at Liverpool charged with stealing tobacco from the warehouse. They were betrayed by an accomplice, who had been discharged from the customs. The business has been going on as far back as 1847, and twelve of the culprits, who were charged with conspiracy and fraud were brought before the police magistrates of Liverpool, on the 22d ult, but the examination was not concluded on that day. The solicitor of the board of customs, Mr. St. John, came down from London to conduct the examination.

POTATOES.—Those who have held on their potatoes, until the present time, in the hope of obtaining large prices, will be most egregiously disappointed. We see that the farmers in our neighborhood are showing off their stock of potatoes. The present price is 37 1-2 cents per bushel, with a downward tendency. The stock of potatoes in the country is said to be very large, and the price will probably not range above 25 cents after spring sets in. Those who have heretofore refused to sell at prices ranging from 50 to 67 cents will be grievously disappointed in the present aspect of the market.

New Haven Courier.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY'S BROTHER.—Died at the city of Camden, Arkansas, on the 16th ult., in the 71st year of his age, Rev. Porter Clay, the last surviving full brother of Henry Clay. Like him he was in all the attainments of education, self made. Although his career was less known, he was distinguished and endeared to the circle of his acquaintances by his quiet and unobtrusive virtues, by his perfect uprightness of conduct, and by his fervent devotion, in and out of the pulpit, to the Christian religion.

A LIGHT HOUSE SUNK.—The new light house, in the course of erection on the Bishop's rock, about twelve leagues West of Land's End, totally disappeared in the early part of February, it is supposed by the violence of the wind, the sea not being particularly heavy. The cast iron columns of the edifice were broken off a foot or two above the surface. The building of this lighthouse was commenced in 1847, and it was to be completed during the present year.

WILLIAM HUNT STEWART is the name of the young Philadelphian who inherits an estate in Cuba yielding about \$100,000 per annum, his uncle, William Hunt, formerly of Philadelphia, having recently died and left it to him by will.

FUNERAL APPARATUS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Nathaniel Gray, a partner of Mr. Mace, the extensive Undertaker of 75 Carmine street New York has gone to San Francisco to establish his business there, with branch houses at Sacramento City and Stockton. Mr. Mace has sent around Cape Horn a large invoice of all the apparatus necessary for the appropriate burial of the dead including hearses, large quantities of plain and finished and sup. mahogany and lead coffins, and every thing needed under such painful circumstances. Thus far the price of lumber and labor has been so extravagant in California, that the dead in many cases have been buried with but few of the rites of civilization. Indeed, in many places in the interior, the dead are consigned to the grave with no coffin, except such as the winding sheet or the ordinary apparel furnished.

Mr. Mace has also opened a California record at his store for gratuitous public use. He will be furnished by every steamer, after April, with the name of every sick man in San Francisco and other places in the interior, his location and disease, prospects of recovery, name of his physician, and other details, which those who have sick friends in California will be most anxious to learn; the names of all the dead, their former residence, circumstances under which they die, the burying place, their pecuniary condition, and in whose hands the effects are placed, with many other particulars.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

INTERESTING TO NATURALISTS.—On Monday the female brown Russian bear presented to the Royal Zoological Gardens, of this city, several cubs. The number has not yet been ascertained, as the mother savagely resents any intrusion upon her privacy, and is much devoted to her progeny. This is the first instance, so far as we know, of the bear breeding in captivity. The history of this animal in the Zoological Gardens is interesting. On the voyage to this country the vessel was wrecked, and the crew with difficulty saved by the life boat. In the hurry to save themselves poor bruin was left to the mercy of the waves. After the crew were warmed and refreshed, the cries of the poor bear, which they distinctly heard on shore, attracted their attention. To their credit they begged the use of the life-boat, resolved to save their companion in distress; on approaching the wreck they found the poor creature nearly exhausted, on the stump of the broken mast, and the waves dashing over her. On coming alongside she at once crawled into the boat, and was saved.—Glasgow Mail, Jan. 30th.

A PRESENT FOR VICTORIA.—A REAL CURIOSITY.—We examined yesterday some beautiful specimens of needlework, which have just been finished in this city, and are intended as a present for Prince Albert and his youngest son, of England. They were two shirts—one designed for the father, the other for the son—made of the finest of linen which could be obtained, and the needlework exquisitely wrought.—Some idea may be formed of the labor bestowed upon these articles, when it is stated, that there are 152,217 stitches upon the large, and 95,154 stitches on the small garment. They were made by Mrs. Mary E. Hicks, formerly of Connecticut, and Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, late of Toronto, Canada, but both now of St. Louis. They are to be sent to the British Minister at Washington, by whom it is expected that they will be transmitted to the Prince.

St. Louis Rep.

THE CANDY TRADE IN CALIFORNIA.—An active and enterprising young man from Providence, R. I., writing to his friends, states that while waiting for the company with which he was connected, to make some arrangements previous to starting for the mines, not wishing to be idle, he took some molasses from the company and made a fine batch of molasses candy; placing it on a water he sallied forth, and in about two hours disposed of his stock in trade for the handsome sum of seven dollars and twenty-five cents, receiving ninepence a stick for the delicious compound.

A NEW MOUTH FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.—The people of Louisiana are thinking seriously of opening a mouth for the Mississippi into Lake Pontchartrain, back of New Orleans. It is believed that it would relieve the river of its floods, and prevent any such terrible overflows as that of last year. In a commercial point of view the project is also commended. It would open a direct communication with the Gulf and Atlantic States, and render the troublesome, tedious and expensive navigation of the Mississippi useless.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin will sail from this port in May, and will consist of two schooners suitable for the navigation of the Arctic Seas, of 70 to 90 tons burthen. The command of the expedition has been tendered to Lieut. DeHaven, who was attached to the Exploring Expedition, who has accepted the trust. Passed Midshipman Griffin will be second in command. A party has gone East to select the vessels for this expedition.—N. Y. Tribune.

DESERTION AMONG WHALERS.—A letter received in New Bedford, dated Oahu, December 2, says,

"The crews desert from ships here every opportunity. Six days since the Bramin, of New Bedford, arrived off the harbor from Maui, and the captain came on shore for the purpose of shipping a cooper. His ship has not been seen since, and it is supposed that the crew rose, took the vessel from the officers, and started for California.

WILLIAM H. LAMBIN, commander and owner of schooner Gen. Jackson, from Wilmington, Delaware, has been arrested at Norfolk for trying to sell three likely blacks, the crew of his vessel, with whom he sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 5, on an alleged oyster excursion!

CHOLERA.—The village of Trinity, La., 30 miles below Natchez, has been despoiled by the Asiatic cholera. In New Granada, Feb. 20, the disease was slowly subsiding, and business reviving.

MARRIAGE AND AGITATION IN "UPPER TENDON."

—For a few days there has been no little excitement among the elite in this city, consequent upon the recent marriage of Miss Josephine De Wolf Homer and Mr. Henry Bedlaw at the house of J. Prescott Hall, Esq., at New York. The bride is the daughter (we think the only one) of Fitz Henry Homer, Esq., a wealthy merchant of this city, and is the same young lady who was concerned in the affair with the young Canadian, at Nahant, about two years ago, of which our readers probably recollect something. The parents of the bride have taken exceptions to this marriage affair—not exactly objecting to the choice she has made of a husband—but having in relation to the affair, but had never been made acquainted with the bridegroom and were not even notified of, nor invited to the occasion by which this new "Bedlaw" was established! Until a little upwards of two years ago the young lady had always been the idol of her parents, and on her account alone did they hear of the affair with the Canadian at Nahant. She then left her home, preferring the society of her uncle in New York to that of her parents here. From that time ever forward she treated her parents with cold indifference—such is the report—and they received no information concerning her marriage until after the consummation. Report has it that the father has, since receiving this information, made a new will and cut the daughter off with a shilling. But for the truth of this we do not vouch. Persons connected with and acquainted with the Homer family, hesitate not to say that in this the father has treated his daughter according to her deserts. It may be so. We are not aware that there has existed just cause sufficient, or any, indeed, for the indifference which the young lady has maintained towards her parents; but, if there has existed none at all, she would seem deserving to be dealt with in the manner which Madame Rumor reports. Somebody, in speaking of the affair, wishes "a full measure of bliss and contentment," but another contemporary wishes her a few dozen of right-down good Caudle lectures, till she is impressed fairly with her naughtiness.—Boston Times.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Cataract Woollen Mills, belonging to Mr. E. B. Coe, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. When the workmen went to the mills, at about 6 o'clock, they found that the basement of the building was on fire. The flames had proceeded so far as to have the masonry, and soon extended to the upper rooms and throughout the edifice. An alarm was given, but all efforts to save the building and its contents proved unavailing. The mill machinery and stock on hand were entirely destroyed. And what makes the destruction more complete, the north and east walls have fallen in—the former being precipitated down the high bank of the river, crushing the water wheel. The entire loss is estimated at from 12 to \$15,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$7000; \$4500 in the Columbus & Lexington, and \$2500 in the Genesee Mutual. None of the books of the establishment were saved.

The mill contained 13 looms, and turned out annually about 70,000 yards of woollen cloths. Thirty workmen of all grades were employed in operating the mill. The factory has been burned once or twice before; but since 1843 been in successful operation. Last year considerable force was added to the machinery, and under the superintendence of Mr. H. G. Wolcott it was doing a flourishing business. The proprietor is now in California. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but was probably caused by friction of the machinery, and had been burning for some time previous to its discovery. The burning edifice, situated upon the high bank of the river, presented a grand appearance.

Rochester Democrat, March 7.

A REFRACTORY CONVICT.—In the municipal court yesterday, Henry H. Hardy, colored man, who assaulted the officers of the state prison with everything he could lay his hands upon, and was indicted therefor, was brought in for judgment, and was sentenced to four years additional, and four months thereof to be in solitary confinement, his distaste for which discipline impelled him to commit the maniac-like assault for which he was called to account. In undertaking to explain his conduct to the judge, he said that he had been hardly treated at the prison; had been kept without food for two days, and in solitary confinement three months. The warden was then sworn and testified that the prisoner had shown great insubordination since last spring; that they were obliged to place him frequently in solitary confinement in a dark cell; that finally he was placed in a light and airy cell at the top of the prison, near where Peter York has been confined in solitary for the past year and a half for his insubordination; that the prisoner and York combined together to make as much noise as possible, and that finally the noise made by the prisoner got to be so beyond bearing, it was concluded to remove him again to a dark cell.

Upon approaching him for that purpose they found his cell barricaded with his bedstead. He threatened to kill the first man who entered; but after he had hurled all the missiles of which he was possessed at the officers, a straw bed was shoved into the door and set on fire, the smoke of which caused him to succumb, and he was secured.—Boston Post.

THE CATTLE MARKET and Slaughter Houses in the city of New York, have long been a great nuisance, and many plans have been proposed for abolishing them. A meeting of drovers and cattle dealers was lately held at Lexington, Kentucky, from which State large supplies of cattle are sent to the New York market, and resolutions were passed in favor of establishing a cattle market on the west side of the Hudson River, of making the sales of cattle for cash, and of holding the market on some other day than Monday, so as to prevent the necessity of so much labor on the Sabbath.—Providence Journal.

NEWPORT MERCURY.
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1850.

Special Notice.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. H. BARBER & SON, having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are called upon to make payment. WM. LEE BARBER, Surviving Partner.

The Supreme Court which was in session in this place, when our last number was issued, adjourned Saturday night to meet again according to law. In the case of Harrison vs Hooper, the jury found a verdict for Plaintiff for \$600 damages and costs. It was appealed.

ANCIENT AND RARE BOOKS.—On Saturday next will be sold at auction, at the store formerly occupied by J. H. Barber, a large collection of rare books well worthy the attention of the public. These volumes are in good order, some of them dated back an hundred years ago, and comprise many works of intrinsic merit.—There is also a number of law, medical, account and school books. See advertisement.

OUR TABLE has just been replenished with a variety of useful books, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Huntington & Savage, of New York. Among them we notice Mattison's Astronomy, illustrated; Goodrich's Pictorial Hist'y of France; Pinney's First Book in French, with a key; and Webster's Dictionary, which has been made to conform to Dr. Webster's large unabridged work, which has now very generally become the standard in all our higher institutions, and with professional men and scholars. They are published at No. 216 Pearl street, and are for sale at the Book stores.

MR. JOSEPH VANSANT, a manufacturer of brooms, in Bucks county, Pa., has this season, says the Intelligencer, made and sold two hundred and twenty five thousand bundles of these indispensable adjuncts to the menage.

CANTON SHAWLS AND SILKS.—Jewett and Prescott, No. 2 Milk street, Boston, are among the heaviest dealers in these Goods, and claim to have an assortment of Crape Shawls, in particular, that will astonish their patrons. These Goods however, are but an item among the many attractions offered by this Firm, all of which we hope will be justly appreciated.

WILLIAM G. BACKUS has presented the editor of the Pittsfield Sun with four large eggs, three of which were laid by one hen, the largest measuring 8 1-4 inches in circumference lengthwise and weighing a quarter of a pound. This hen lays an egg of an unusual size about once a week, and is a cross between the Dorkin and China.

Dr. Hatch, of Montville, Me., has been committed to jail on a charge of stealing the body of a lady who was buried on Saturday in that town. The body was found under a cooper shop shockingly mangled. He acknowledges the deed, and says his object was to obtain the body for surgical experiments.

Yours, of the Park Saloon, among other attractive articles, has about 1,000 Colored Pictures, which are "got up" in a superior manner. Call and see.

"ONE OF THE YARNS."—A Munich periodical relates that a man named Matthias Mangelbacher, being attacked by a severe fit of tooth-ache, stopped up his ears with gun cotton, not knowing but what it was the common cotton he was accustomed to use in such cases. In retiring to his room for the night he seated himself before a wood fire, from which a spark flew out and struck the tuft of the gun-cotton, which exploded with such violence that it blew the whole top of his head off.

"A DOG AS IS A DOG."—The Albany Knickerbocker boasts of a dog connected with that office, which excels in sagacity all newspaper dogs we have yet read of.

He belongs to one of the carriers, and was in the daily habit of accompanying his master, and serving upwards of six hundred papers. The carrier was taken sick the other day, and could not carry his route, but the dog undertook the duty, and accompanied by an office boy stopped at the house of every subscriber. Strange to say he did not miss a subscriber, and in this respect he showed himself even more faithful than some carriers.

IN ENGLAND companies are formed which engage to carry passengers to Paris, maintain them there a week, at a first class rate, give them admission to the theatres and principal places of amusement, and bring them back, all for a fixed sum. Those who choose to remain a longer time, can afford to do so by paying a corresponding price.

RATHER TOUGH.—The New Bedford Mercury states that Capt. Timothy Colby, in that city, has a bed cord made of whales' sinews, which has been in the Colby family since 1650—200 years—and has been used by Timothy Colby 41 years, and is now as good as a dozen new hemp bed cords. It has never been broken.

A HOOSIER ATTORNEY ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The following oration was delivered somewhere in Wisconsin, by one of the profession, who would seem to have quite an aversion to capital punishment:—"May it please your Lordship and Gentlemen of the Jury—The case is as clear as ice and as sharp to the doing, as 'no' from your sweetheart. The Scripture saith, 'Thou shalt not kill;' now if you hang my client, you transgress the command as slick as grease and as plump as an egg in a loafer's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder—committed by twelve jurymen, or by a humble individual like my client.—Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact that any reason why you should do so? No such thing, Gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in guilty—the hangman may do his duty—but will that exonerate you? No such thing. In that case you are murderers! Who is prepared among you for the brand of Cain to be stamped on his brow to-day? Who, freemen, who in this land of liberty and light? Gentlemen, I will pledge my word, not one of you has a bowie knife or a pistol in his pocket; no, Gentlemen; your pockets are odoriferous with the perfumes of cigar cases and tobacco; you can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience! but hang my unfortunate client, and the scaly alligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of animal vertebra, and your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair. Gentlemen, beware of committing murder! Beware, I say. Remember the man who attempted to steady the ark, and tremble. Gentlemen, I adjure you by the American Eagle, that whipped the game cock of creation, and now sits a roosting on the magnetic telegraph of time's illustrious transmigration, to do no murder! and lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear boots made of the free hide of the Rocky Mountain buffalo—and, to sum up all, if you ever expect to be any thing but a set of sneaking, loafing, rascally, cut-throated, braided, small end of humanity, whittled down to indistinctibility, acquit my client and save your country."

The prisoner was acquitted.

"THE ARAB AND HIS BABE."—It is not always that the Arab is ready to part with his horse, if a good beast, whatever price may be offered; though money among the degraded people of Morocco will work miracles. A circumstance which proved this occurred to me about four years ago, when accompanying poor John Davidson some few days' journey into the interior. As we proceeded between Menedea and Rabat, we were joined by a troop of Arabs, one of whom was riding a mottled gray, the handsomest barb I ever saw.

Riding up to the man, I entered into conversation with him; and having put him in good humor by praising his steed, I told him I would make him rich if he would sell me the mottled gray.

"What is your price?" said the Arab. I offered a hundred and fifty miznakel about twenty pounds sterling; a large sum in the interior.

"It is a good price," said the Arab, "but look," said he—and he brought his horse on the other side of me—"look at this side of him; you must offer more."

"Well, come," I said, "you are a poor man and fond of your horse; we won't dispute about the matter; so give me your hand. What say you? Two hundred?" "That is a large price truly," said the Arab, his eyes glistening; and I thought the horse was mine. But my eagerness, I suppose, had been too apparent; so the Arab thought I might go still further; and shaking the bridle, off he went at full speed. The mottled gray turned its tail in the air, and vanished to a speck in no time. I turned to speak to Davidson, and the next moment the Arab was at my side; patting the neck of his gray, he said, "Look at him see not a hair is turned. What will you give me now?"

Davidson prompted me to offer even four hundred ducats rather than let the animal go. Again I began bargaining and offered three hundred. On this the Arab gave his hand, and, thanking me, said, "Christian, I can now boast of the price you offered; but it is in vain that you seek to tempt me, for I would not sell my horse for all the gold you or any other man possesses." Having said this he joined his companions.

Calling the kaid or chief of our escort, I asked him if he knew the rider of the gray; adding that I supposed he must be rich, as he refused so large a sum. The kaid said, "All I know is, that he is a great fool; for he possesses nothing in the world but that horse, which he bought when a colt, selling his tent, flock, and even his wife, to buy it."

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, a son of Mr. Joseph Hibbert, of Gloucester, aged about two years and four months, met with a shocking accident which terminated in death on the 6th inst.—The Telegraph states that he was playing in the room with his mother, when suddenly he placed his mouth to the nose of the coffee-pot, sitting on the stove, and commenced drinking. The coffee was boiling, and the little sufferer probably drank enough to scald his mouth, throat and stomach. He lived in great agony for six or seven hours.

THE ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT, in relation to the knocking, states that the representations that "every means have been tried to discover the origin of the noise, and all have failed, go beyond the truth. Whenever an approach has been made towards a proper scrutiny, the noise have been stopped, invariably. Twenty-four hours would be sufficient, if the proper appliances were attainable, to show the means by which these noises are caused."

FISHING BOUNTIES.—The sum paid to fishermen engaged in the cod fishery in Maine, during the past season, will amount to upwards of eighty-one thousand dollars. Including in this amount, is \$10,542.33 paid to fishermen engaged in the same business in the Portland district.

DANIEL H. PEARSON.—Since the close of the trial of Pearson, for the murder of his family, facts have come to the ears of the Attorney General which will tend to interfere with that executive clemency to which he was recommended by the jury who tried him. These facts are that he had, previous to committing the murder, engaged to marry a female with whom he had been for some time intimate; that this female wrote the note found upon the table, when the bodies were discovered; and further, that Pearson, either before or immediately after the murder, wrote to a friend in Providence, giving him a minute description of the dress he wore, that through this means, if his friend would assist him, an alibi might be proved. The female whom he had engaged to marry was present in the court room on Friday, during Chief Justice Shaw's charge to the jury.

A GOOD FOX STORY.—The St. Johnsbury Caledonian tells the story of a poor fox, who, week before last, was hunted until nearly the close of day, by a sportsman and two hounds, and who, finding things grew desperate, made for the track of the Passumpsic road in Newbury, Vt., and leaped over the track, ahead of the coming train, followed by the two hounds, one of which lost three-fourths of his tail, and the other had his hind quarters cut off. Reynard escaped without injury. His calculations evidently was to have both hounds cut off by the cars, but missed a figure somewhere in his reckoning. Probably he did not allow enough for the wind of his own brush in impeding the onward progress of the train. Had he done so, both hounds must have been killed, and about an inch of Reynard's tail been minus. It was well planned as it was.

Mr. BARNUM states that since the debut of Jenny Lind in England, she has given to the poor from her private purse, more than the whole amount (\$269,000) which he has engaged to give her, and that the proceeds of concerts for charitable purposes, where she has sung gratuitously, having realized more than ten times that amount. She is now founding a benevolent institution in Stockholm, her native city, at a cost of \$350,000.

The city of Lowell, with a population of 34,000, has 19 churches, besides seven societies worshipping in halls or small buildings. Less than one third of the city valuation bears the whole charge of sustaining the institution of religion. The corporate property, which contributes little or nothing to the annual support of religious worship, amounts to more than \$12,000,000.

While a little daughter of Mr. A. Monel, of Cincinnati, was kneeling down to pray, a large needle, with a thread attached, penetrated its entire length into her knee.

A fire proof calico is now made for children by immersion in phosphate of magnesia. It will ignite by contact with flame but it will not spread. It goes out immediately.

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 14, 1850.

At market during the week, 525 Beef Cattle 2175 Sheep, and 502 Swine. PRICES.—There was a small advance from last sales; we quote a few extra \$6 25; first quality \$5 50 a 5 75; second quality \$4 75 a \$5; third quality \$4 25 a 5. Sheep—Prices—\$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 50, 4 00 a 5 00. A few extra lots sold at \$6. Swine—\$3 45 a 4; Retail 4 a 5 1/2.

It should be understood by all our merchants that Geo. W. Simmons, of OAK HALL, Boston, can sell one garment or a thousand, cheaper than any other dealer. The immense purchases and manufactures of the establishment give him the means of doing it.

Married.

In this town, 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Isaac Rice, Jr. to Hannah Noka both of this place.

In this town on the 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. DAVID A. BARBER to Miss MARIA J. MACOMBER, both of Middletown.

In this town on the 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. CHARLES H. HAZARD, to Miss SARAH R. SMITH, both of Middletown.

In Tiverton, 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. WILLIAM T. HALL, of Portsmouth, to Miss ELIZABETH A., daughter of Mr. George W. Fish, of Tiverton.

DIED.

At New York city, in California, on the 6th of January last, Mr. THOMAS CRANFORD, of this town, aged 53 years. How forcibly is God teaching us, in these latter days, that "here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come." It was the prayer of old time, and it is ever the yearning of nature. "Let me die among my kindred." This wish was not fulfilled for our departed brother; and yet though it pleased a mysterious Providence to call him to his last long home, far away from his earthly one, he was not wholly among strangers; there was a young friend with him to the last, who was to him as a brother and a son; and we may well believe as he met his appointment calmly, that he felt the nearness and the preciousness of "one that is stickt closer than a brother." May they who mourn for the father, the brother, and the friend, find in such thoughts as these, that consolation which earth cannot impart.

Farewell, brother, thou art sleeping— On the far Pacific shore; In thy distant home they're weeping, Memory still the sad thought keeping: They shall see thy face no more!

Farewell, brother, calmly rest thee— On the far Pacific shore; Earthly cares no more molest thee; Freed from all that once oppressed thee: Rest in peace forevermore.

Farewell, brother, God was near thee, On the far Pacific shore. He, thy Father, there could hear thee— He, thy Saviour, there could cheer thee— Thou art his forevermore.

Farewell, brother, from life's ocean— Rest on Heaven's Pacific shore: There, when ends this vain commotion, Purified by calm devotion, May we meet to part no more.

COMM.

In Providence, 5th inst. Mr. BETSEY VIALLE in the 71st year of her age; 11th, Capt. WILLIAM BRADLEY, in the 65th year of her age.

In Bristol, 8th inst. JACOB BARRETT, Esq., in the 31st year of his age.

In California, Dec. 21st, JAMES D. SIMMONS, son of Hon. James F. Simmons, in the 26th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

—ARRIVED.— WEDNESDAY, March 13. Sch'r Centurian, Hatch, fm Philadelphia; Lemar, —, fm Bucksport for Baltimore; Prospect, Gim, fm do for New York; Ceres, Small, fm Machias for do; Eliza Jane, Walden, fm Thomaston for do. Sloop Annawan, Gavitt, fm Wareham for New York; Isaac H. Balden, Denham, fm Fall River for New York.

FRIDAY, March 15. Brig Cardiff, Messer, fm Havana.

MEMORANDA. Brig Confidence, Babcock, arr at Savannah 12th inst., fm Cardenas. Brig Random, Burdick, el'd at Havana 23d, for Mobile.

—CELEBRATED CHEAPEST— CARPET ESTABLISHMENT

—IN THE— United States, No 99 BOWERY, 5 LARGE SHOW ROOMS, Hiram Anderson's WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Families and Housekeepers Furnished at Wholesale Prices.

—LIST OF PRICES.— English Three Ply Carpet, 7a to 9a, do Double Superfine, 8a, Double Ingrain Carpet, 6a, Superfine Ingrain do 4a, Common Carpets, 1a and 6d, Stair do 3a and 9d, Brussels Stair, 6a and 8a, Stair Rods, 6a and 8d, Adelaid Mats, 6a and 8a, Large Tufted Rugs, 2a, do Axminster, 4a, Door Mats, 4a and 6d, Table Covers, 8a, 12a, and 20a, English Floor Oil Cloths, 3 feet to 24 feet wide, 3a, 4, 5a, and 8a per yard, English Druggists, 3a, 6d, and 6a, Druggists, 4 yards wide, Window Shades, 8a to 40a.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99, Bowery, N. York. March 9, 1850.—Cm.243dp.

READER, remember that TILLEY closes his Newspaper Depot TO-MORROW and on EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, until further notice, at 9 o'clock.

Newport & Providence.

The steamboat PERRY, Capt. Howland, will resume her trips between Newport and Providence, on MONDAY next, leaving Newport daily, (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Butler's Wharf, Providence, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at as low rates as any other conveyance. [March 16.]

CABINET WAREHOUSE 28 ERNEST GOFFE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in every kind of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Willow Ware, Curled Hair, &c. &c.

FURNITURE

manufactured to order, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for Cash, satisfactory evidence of which will be given to any one calling. At No. 28 Bridge Street.

Coffins of all Descriptions. Newport, March 16, 1850.*

To Farmers.

POUDRETTE.—The Lodi Manufacturing Co. offer to Farmers their New and improved Powder, at the following rates viz:—for one barrel, \$2 00 a 5 00. Seven barrels and over at the rate of \$1 50 per barrel delivered on board of vessel or at any place in New York city, free of charge, for barrels, cartage or other expense.

This article is the cheapest and most powerful of known manures. Two barrels (\$3.00 worth) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, and will bring a good crop on poor ground, without aid from other manures.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, and much valuable information and certificates, from numerous respectable farmers in the United States, will be forwarded gratis to any one applying for the same post paid to "THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., 66 Dey St., NEW YORK." March 16, 1850.—9w.

—NEW—

Harness and Saddle Store. NOS. 26 AND 28, CORNER OF SPRING & Touro ST.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store at the corner of Spring and Touro streets, where he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, HARNESSES of every description, TRUNKS, VALISES, RIDING BRIDLES, SADDLES, and in fact, everything which is called for in such an establishment; as cheap as can be bought at any store in this place or elsewhere.

REPAIRING of all kinds, particularly attended to, and the smallest favors gratefully received. JOHN H. IRISH. Newport, March 16, 1850.

Wasemequa Nursery.

Henry H. Crapo, 106 Washington street, New Bedford, Mass.

THE proprietor of this Nursery offers for sale an extensive assortment of fine, healthy, well grown FRUIT TREES, comprising all the rare, choice and standard varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine &c. Also, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry bushes & vines. Likewise, Evergreen and other ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, vines and creepers, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Flowers, Esculent Roots, Box Edging, Hedge Plants, &c. &c.

Orders for Spring transplanting should be sent in early. All orders accompanied by the cash or a responsible name will receive prompt attention, and all trees &c. will be carefully packed and sent according to directions, for the packing of which a reasonable charge will be made. Priced catalogues will be sent to every post-paid applicant. Orders received by the subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, SAMUEL A. PARKER. March 16.



CHERRY PECTORAL: For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage. FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D. etc. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Sci. Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure." New Haven, Ct. Nov. 1, 1849.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Me. Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and that of my friends and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD. Writes—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered."

HEAR THE PATIENT. U. S. HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of enquiring with my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully, J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

From an Overseer of the Hamilton Mills, in this City. LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. AYER: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life by your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and never felt, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours, respectfully, S. D. EMERSON.

Sold in Newport by Dr. R. R. HAZARD and R. J. TAYLOR. [March 16, 1850.] PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

LOST.—Between Touro street, and Mr. Benj. Weaver's in Middletown, a BEAD BAG, containing a pair of Gold Spectacles and Thimble marked with the owners name, and some other articles. The finder will confer a favor by bringing them to 37 Touro street, where they will be suitably rewarded. Newport, March 16.*

Dr. Webster's Trial.

B. J. TILLEY, having made arrangements for a large supply of the Boston Daily Times and Mail, which will contain a full report of the above Trial, commencing on TUESDAY, March 19th, requests all persons who wish to have them regular during the trial, to hand in their names THIS DAY, stating which paper and the number of copies. In regard to the Great Rush at the store every afternoon on the arrival of the stage—it is expected that every person will prepare themselves before-hand with the change (as near as possible) and wait patiently for their turn. By strict attention to this, every one will get their paper in due season, and prevent a great confusion. Positively no credit given on this occasion. March 16.

Spring Fashions.

A. SHERMAN, at No. 261 Thames street, has received a large assortment of STRAW BONNETS, comprising all the FASHIONABLE BRIDGES in the market, which he offers cheaper than ever. [March 16, 1850.]

—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF— Pine Oil, Patent Fluid, and PHOSGENE

HAVING first introduced the above into this community, we are enabled by early arrangements with the Patentees and Manufacturers, to supply such only as can be warranted genuine and of the highest quality. We have on hand and for sale in any quantity, the following articles for producing cheap light:— 1st. The genuine PINE OIL, for tube Lamps for the sale of which we are Sole Agents for this place: the best Oil in use, being clean and pure, and more durable than any of the Oils or Fluids. Mr. Geo. B. KNOWLES is authorized to sell the above.

2d. THE DOUBLE FINE OIL—a colourless liquid of great strength, an excellent substitute for Camphene, giving more light, and is also cleaner and cheaper.

3d. PORTER'S FLUID—the genuine kind—furnished to us by Mr. Porter himself, the original Patentee; perfectly pure, colourless, and sale.

4th. THE PHOSGENE GAS, producing an even and unvarying light of great beauty, resembling the gas of the cities.

All of the above, we warrant fully, and are ready to refund the money if they do not prove as warranted.

A great variety of lamps on hand, for sale cheap. Solar, Argand, Astral and common tube Oil Lamps, altered to burn the above; prices ranging from 12 1/2 cts. up, along.

Patent Filling Cans, wicks, &c. B. H. TISDALE & SON, 138 Thames street. March 2.]

House to Let.

And immediate possession given. THE lower part of the House situated on Thames street, belonging to William Spooner. For terms apply to PETER P. REMINGTON, Agent. Newport, Jan. 12, 1850.

AUCTION-SALE

BY S. A. PARKER, AUCTIONEER.

THIS DAY, at 11 1/2 Thames street, at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M. BEDSTEADS, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Chest, B. Closet, looking glasses, brass Andirons, Show-el and Tongs, Bed-spreads, Table Cloths, Solar hanging Lamp, Solar side Lamp, and a variety of other articles. [March 16.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By C. N. TILLEY, AUCTIONEER. Will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, March 23d, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the store recently occupied by J. H. Barber, dec'd.

THE Stock in trade of said Barber, consisting of SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUMES of Rare and Valuable BOOKS (in good order), an assortment of Stationary, a quantity of old Pamphlets and Reviews, a lot of old Newspapers, &c. &c. Also, 2 Counter Scales and a Desk.

Sale will commence at 2 o'clock P. M., and be continued in the evening. Conditions at the sale. P. P. REMINGTON, Administrator. March 16.

Shawls & Silk Goods!

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S —NEW STOCK AT— NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

—SURPASSINGLY RICH and Extensive, and claims the early attention of ALL PURCHASERS at Wholesale or Retail. This assortment comprises all kinds of

Silks for Dresses. In Black and Fancy Colors, superior qualities, and Styles fresh and new.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of every known Variety and Quality, from the highest to the lowest cost.

FRENCH SACKS, VISITES, MANTILLAS, and all articles that are worn as substitutes for Shawls. Also, SILKS in the proper widths, for those who prefer to make these garments for themselves.

—ALL KINDS OF— CANTON AND INDIA SHAWLS AND SILKS.

In particular, an immense variety of CRAPE SHAWLS, Embroidered, Plain, and Damask. Figured, in a full assortment of Colors. Black India Satins and Silks, all qualities, Cashmere Scarfs and Mantles, Black Silks, and Black Silk Shawls, Gay state Long and square shawls, Camelion satins & satin de Chines, French satins, all colors.

Bombazines & Alpacaes, finest qualities, Wide silk Velvets, for Mantillas & Shawls.

In brief, we would say to purchasers of the above Goods, in any quantity, small or large, that we can and will supply their wants at the lowest possible prices, and with such qualities and styles of Goods as cannot be found at other stores.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT, NO. 2 MILK STREET, BOSTON. March 9, 1850.—3mi.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE next south of the Park House, fronting south on Touro street, containing seven rooms, a good cellar, and well of water, rain water cistern, &c. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC GOULD, No. 70 Thames st.

TO LET.

THE MANSION HOUSE, with all the standing Furniture, late the residence of Robert Johnson, Esq., near Easton's Bench. The House contains fifteen Rooms, including the attic, with an out Kitchen, a good Coach House, Barn &c. And can have a few acres of Land if required. For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC GOULD, No. 70 Thames street. March 9.]

TO LET.

THE LOWER PART of the Dwelling House, situated on Broad street, belonging to the estate of Jonathan Bailey, dec'd. This tenement is very convenient, containing six rooms in good repair. There is a good rain water cistern, and a well of excellent water situated within a few feet of the back door; a garden is connected with the house which contains a valuable strawberry bed and fruit trees of various kinds. For information apply to PETER P. REMINGTON, Executor. March 2, 1850.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE lower part of the House situated on Spring street, belonging to the heirs of Maria Gamwell, dec'd., and immediate possession given. For terms apply to PETER P. REMINGTON. Newport, Jan. 12, 1850.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS of the House situated near the North Baptist Church, belonging to Freeborn Coggeshall. PETER P. REMINGTON.

TO LET.

THAT well known estate, situated on Bowers street, in the vicinity of the Ocean House, recently occupied

CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
OREGON CLOTHING STORE
A Large and Extensive assortment of
FASHIONABLE
READY MADE CLOTHING.

Adapted expressly to the FALL and WINTER trade. Consisting in part, of Blue, Black, and Brown Overcoats and Sacks. Under Sacks of the best quality from English, French and German cloths. Satisfactory Coats and Sacks of every grade. A large assortment of Pants, consisting of Blue and Black Broadcloths and Cassimeres. Striped and Fancy Dressing, Sattinets, Vermont Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

A good assortment of Winter Vests, made of Broadcloth, Dooskin and Cassimeres. Also, Vests of Silk and Satin, Valencia, Marcellines, Italian Cloth, and a great variety of styles too numerous to mention.

Piece Goods always on hand and made to order. Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Stocks, Cravats, Socks, woolen under Shirts and Drawers, and all other articles usually kept in a general furnishing and outfitting establishment.

HATS AND CAPS
of the latest styles, and for sale cheap.

Besides the above we have on hand large lot of TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS, which may, as usual, be found here cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see for yourselves at the
OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.
Newport, October 13, 1849.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot to **SHERMAN STREET**, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly a variety of Window Frames & Sashes, glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors, of various sizes; also manufactures and repairs, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1849.—tf.

GLASS ! GLASS !

5 HUNDRED Boxes of French and American window and picture GLASS, double and single thickness sizes from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches. It being the greatest selection and quantity ever introduced in this town, is now offered for sale at 20 per cent less than any other store in town, by the box or single pane. ALSO, all kinds of PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, &c., usually kept in a Paint store, at No. 29 Spring street.
E. J. READ.
Newport, March 31, 1849.—1y.

Coal.

RED ASH COAL, for sale by
GEO. BOWEN & CO.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.
ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak, and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICKS hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE, 60 chaldrons Pictou and Virginia COAL for Blacksmith's use, 6 hds New Orleans MOLASSES. For sale by
CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 27.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually done by a Plumber and Copper Smith, line or manufactured or repaired in the most expeditious and best manner. He has the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others, which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. If all kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House.
Newport, 1850.] **NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.**

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R.I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000,

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen G. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property), per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to **GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.**

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
American Insurance Co's.
Office, June 9, 1847.

J. A. WILLIAMS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Newport and vicinity, that he has been induced to open a room in this place, recently occupied by **Manchester & Brother**, for the purpose of taking **DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES**, in the room over the Park Saloon, where he has an excellent north light, (of all others best adapted to his business), his Pictures are noted for Clear and Life-like eyes, and their soft and uniform shading. Pictures of all kinds copied like the original or larger. No person is expected to pay for a Likeness unless perfectly satisfied with it.
[Nov. 24, 1849.]

BLEACHED and Unbleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, Crash Diapers, &c., just received by **JAMES H. HAMMETT.**

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have concentrated their business, and formed a Co-partnership this day under the name and firm of

NEWTON BROTHERS,

and will continue their former business on a more extensive plan at No. 186 & 188 Thames street, corner of Pelham, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
EDWARD F. NEWTON,
JAMES R. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

June 28, 1849.

In consequence of the above arrangement, it is all important that all debts due us previous to the 1st of January should be settled immediately.
E. F. & J. R. NEWTON.
WILLIAM NEWTON.

The undersigned having associated himself with his Brothers, as above, takes this method of tendering his thanks to his customers for the very liberal patronage that has ever been extended to him, and will be much gratified for a continuance of the same at the lower store, where every inducement will be made to gratify their wishes.
WILLIAM NEWTON.
Newport, June 28, 1849.

Smoke House.

HAMS CURED AND SMOKED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have enlarged their Brick Smoke House and are now prepared to cure and smoke Hams and other meats, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The smoke is made from hard wood and coals.
JOHN W. DAVIS & SON.
Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.—tf.

PLAID LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, 4-4
Plaid Shawls, for Children's wear, at
JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

FOR SALE,

ALL the LAND late belonging to **Nathan Stanton**, situated near the Wind Mills, containing about 23 acres. Those wishing to purchase will call at No. 10 Market square.

GILBERT STANTON, Assignee.
JOSEPH STANTON, Assignee.
Newport, April 7, 1849.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of

GEORGE BROWNELL, late of Portsmouth, dec. He therefore requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
SETH R. ANTHONY, Administrator.
Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1850.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,

—DEALER IN—
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 12, 1850.

FOR SALE

ON reasonable terms, about 20 acres of excellent LAND, situated near the wind-mills. Said land is a beautiful situation for building, and has two never failing springs of water. For further information apply to

FELIX PECKHAM,
No. 57 Broad street.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE lower part of the Tenement No. 8, in Frank street. Apply to
CHARLOTTE S. BURDICK.
Feb. 2, 1850.—tf.

THE "PULVERIZED SODA SALERATUS"

is sold by the subscriber, from its very low price and the ease with which it can be dissolved has become "The Favorite article" with families and bakers throughout the United States, and is generally considered superior to any other description heretofore used for baking purposes. It is put up in a great variety of packages to meet the demands of the trade, also

POT-ASH & PEARL-ASHES

of fresh inspection, selected for retailers' and consumers' use, at all times on hand, at the very lowest rates, together with the old fashioned "PURE PEARL ASH SALERATUS"

of very superior quality, as sold by the subscriber during the last 16 years, with universal satisfaction to the amount of half a million of Dollars.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention, addressed to

T. F. CORNELL,
7 Centies Slip, cor. Water st.
Feb. 16, 1850]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE

PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1850.

UPON the petition of Isaac Hartshorn, George M. Richmond, Earl P. Mason, and others, praying that they may be incorporated for the purpose of mining coal in this State, by the name of the Aqueeduct Coal Company:

Resolved, That the said petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly; and that, in the mean time, the petitioners give notice of the pendency of their petition by publishing a copy of this vote for at least three weeks, next after the rising of the General Assembly in a newspaper published in the city of Providence, and also in a newspaper published in the town of Newport.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.
Feb. 23.—3w.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE

PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1850.

SaPON the petition of Cook Borden, and others, praying to be incorporated as an Institution for Uprights, under the name and style of Savings Bank, to be located in Tiverton:—

Resolved, That the said petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly; and that, in the mean time, the petitioners cause notice of the pendency of said petition by publishing a copy of this vote for at least three weeks next after the rising of the General Assembly at the present session, in some one of the newspapers published in the county of Newport.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Commissioner's & Administrator's

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOHN H. BARBER, late of Newport, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their several claims, and that we will meet at the office of **Wm. Lee Barber**, on the second Mondays of July, August and September 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining and deciding on the same.

WM. G. HAMMOND,
ANDREW WINSLOW, Comm'rs.
CHARLES N. TILLEY.

Newport, March 4, 1850.

All persons indebted to said ESTATE are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, guardian of

Charlotte S. Peckham and James E. Peckham, minor children of **James D. Peckham**, late of Little Compton, dec., and given bond according to law, and now calls upon all persons having demands against said minors to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

CHARLES W. HOWLAND, Guardian.
Little Compton, March 6, 1850.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 4, 1850

JOSEPH I. BAILEY, Executor in Rhode Island, of the last will and testament of

HENRY T. IRISH, late of Newport, dec., presents his first account on said estate in Rhode Island, for allowance.

The same is received, and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in April next, the 1st day of said month, at 9 o'clock, a.m. and notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 4, 1850

UPON the first account of **P. P. Remington,** Administrator with the will annexed of

BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS, late of Newport, dec., presented for allowance, and upon a Report of the Commissioners, heretofore by this Court appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of said Benjamin Fairbanks, presented for reception.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in April next, the first day of said month, at 9 o'clock, a.m., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and show cause if any who said account should not be allowed, and said report received, and the Commission closed.

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